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GAZETE.

VOL. IV---NO. 15.3

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1868.

\$6.00 PER YEAR.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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K. P. Adams, Esq.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ESPECIALLY TO THE HAWAHAN GAZETTE. SAN FRANCISCO, April 4, 1868.

Impeachment. The public mind is no longer excited on the subject of impeachment. Matters will take their proper course before the "High

take their proper course before the "High Court" without fear of interruption from the army or any of those enthusiastic friends of the President who at first threatened to demolish the "Rump" if it attempted to arraign him. He, will be fairly tried, and if found guilty of the charges preferred, suspended from office; otherwise, acquitted. The order of proceeding in the Senate, or "High Court," since the date of my last letter, has been substantially as follows. Chief Justice Chase assumed the Chair on the 30th ult., at 12:30, and called the Court to order. Mr. Butler got the floor and spoke for three hours, reciting the particular charges against President Johnson, and urging his conviction and suspension from office as the only mode of securing prosperity to the South and permanent peace to the country. He concluded by saying to the Senate:

by saying to the Senate:
"The safeguards of the Constitution against

manent peace to the country. He concluded by saying to the Sensate:

"The safeguards of the Constitution against usurpation are in your hands, and the interests and hopes of free institutions wait upon your decision. The House of Representatives has done its duty. We have presented the facts in a constitutional manner; we have brought the criminal to your bar, and demand judgment at your hands for his great crimes. Never again, if Andrew Johnson go quit and free, from this day, will the 'aw or people of this or any other country, by constitutional checks and guards, stay usurpation of Executive power. I speak, therefore, not the words of exaggeration, but words of trath and soberness, in saying that the future political welfare and liberties or all men hang trembling on the decision of the Senate."

On the Sist, at the opening of the Court, Mr. Wilson, of the Managers, offering documentary evidence. Witnesses were then called, who testified to preliminary matters, such as delivering copies of the Senate resolutions to the President and Gen. Thomas, etc., etc. At this stage of the proceedings an episode occurred, which, among Radical Republicans, has raised a doubt of Mr. Chase's entire loyalty to his party. Rather, I might say, a suspicion previously entertained on that head was conciderably strengthened. He is accused of discriminating in favor of the President, in the face not only of his own convictions, and the spirit of the rules adopted for the government of the impeachment trial. My own impression is, that he has been actuated more by a desire to magnify the dignity of his office, by observing the practice of its extreme punction, than any absolute desire to prevent the course of justice in its strong current against the President. The facts giving rise to suspicions against Mr. Chase, arose in examining Mr. Burleigh as to what he knew of Gen. Thomas' intention to not forder. A discussion arose as to the

Mr. Chase decided that the evidence was out of order. A discussion aross as to the power of the Chief Justice, who said he was willing the Senate should pass on his rulings. Senator Wilson moved that the Senate retire for consultation.

After discussion the vote was a tie, and the Chief Justice cast his vote in the affirmative,

Chief Justice cast his vote in the affirmative, and the Senate retired.

On the 1st, the minutes of the last session were read until mention of the vote cast by the Chief Justice, to decide the tie vote on the question of retiring for deliberation. Mr. Summer moved to correct the journal by inserling the words "expression of the Senate's opinion." He said the vote of the Chief Justice was unauthorized and of no effect, he demanded the yeas and mays on the motion, which resulted, yeas, 21; mays, 27; so the motion was lost.

The question as to the admissibility of Burleigh's testimony about the conversation be-

The question as to the admissibility of Barleigh's testimony about the conversation between him and Gen. Thomas, was submitted to the Senate by the Chief Justice, and an argument ensued.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Bingham made a point that the hour on both sides had expired.

The Chief Justice said he understood the rate artified the chief coursel on both sides.

rule entitled the chief counsel on both sides to have one hour on all questions. Several Senators dissenting from this ruling the question was put to the Senate and Mr. Chase's ruling was decided against.

The question of admitting Burleigh's tes-imony was decided affirmatively-39 to 11a strict party vote.

Mr. Burleigh testified that on the evening of February 21st he had an interview with Gen. Thomas, who informed him that he had been appointed Secretary of War ad intering that he should take possession of the office at ten o'clock next morning; he also stated that he would use force to take possession if refused; Gen. Thomas said that if Secretary Stanton barred the doors he would break them down. The question was then asked whether the witness had any conversation with Gen. Thomas while acting as Adultant with Gen. Thomas while acting as Adjutant

with Gen. Thomas while acting as Adjutant General, or heard Gen. Thomas say what he would do in ease he became Secretary of War.

Witness had heard Gen. Thomas make an address to a number of Clerks in the War Office about a week or ten days prior to Feb. 21st, in which he said he would relax the harsh rules of his predecessor, and treat the cierks as gentlemen. Gen. Thomas subsequently told witness that if he had not been arrested on the morning of Feb. 2d, he would have broken the doors and taken possession of the War Office.

Mr. Wilson offered additional documentary

Mr. Wilson offered additional documentary evidence, including the correspondence be-tween Gen. Grant and the President, relative to disobeying the orders of Secretary Stan-

to disobeying the ton.

W. E. Chandler, late Assistant Secretary of W. E. Chandler, late Assistant Secretary of W. E. Chamiler, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, testified in regard to the man-ner in which money was drawn out of the Treasury. He knew no tocans by which money could be drawn out for the War De-partment except on an order of the Secretary of War, signed by the President. The dispatches between the President and Lewis C. Parsons, late Governor of Alabama, were introduced for the present of aboving

were introduced for the purpose of showing the President's attempt to array the people against the lawful acts of Congress. After some discussion, the Senate decided the evi-dence admissable—27 to 17—and then adjourned.

There was a breeze in the House of Repesentatives on the 27th over the insult offered to that body by the Legislature of New Jersey sending a demand for the withdrawal of the consent of the State to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Washburn gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules in order that the document neight be returned to the New Jersey Legislature. The resolution was pronounced disrespectful to the House, and scandalous in character. Ross demanded its reading. The Speaker and the guardness scandalous in character. Ross demanded its reading. The Speaker said the gentleman had no right to demand the reading. Eidridge remarked: "We are required to return the resolution as being scandalous, without knowing what it is." The Speaker overroled the point of order. Mr. Washburn having previously made a motion "to return the withdrawal of the consent of New Jersey to the proposed amendment, as a rebuke to a disloyal Legislature," after some discussion, and fillibustering on the part of the Democrats, the same was adopted.

A very important debate took place in the

aments can, that provision forever unalterable in the instrument, so that if it were ever faken out by the roots it shall take every part of the instrument itself, and send them back to act according to the provisions of the new law.

Finally, the House rejected the bill as it came from the Committee, and adopted Spaulding's amendment, which is the same as the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Stewart, It provides that the Constitution lately subbill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Stewart, It provides that the Constitution lately submitted for ratification is hereby declared to be the organic law for a Provisional Government for the people of Alabama, as farms the same is not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Governor and laws of the United States. The Covering may convene the Legislature, which shall submit the Constitution, or any amendment, to the electors. When ratified by the people, and when the Legislature shall ratify the 14th article, Alabama may be represented in

Idleness and Destitution.

The Eastern press contains many state ments of the difficulty of mechanics and laboring men to procure employment, and of the destitution which prevails in consequence. In no department of industry has the pressure of the times operated more severely than upon ship carpenters, canikers, etc. It is said that hundreds of people, men, women and children, half naked, cold and hungry, repair nightly to the Tombs in the city of New York, for a covering and shelter from the storm. Others die of actual exposure and starvation; and all this in a city where particular hodividuals boast their millions, and might, by the exhibition of a generosity which would hardly be felt in their abundance, entirely prevent this condition of things, and send joy to hearts now crushed beneath their sorrow! In no department of industry has the pressure

The Chinese Embassy. Your readers have been made aware of the fact, that Mr. Burlingame, American Minister to China, had accepted a foreign mission from the Emperor of China to the Treaty Powers, in consequence of which he resigned the commission of his own Government. He arrived at this port with his escort, on He arrived at this port with his escort, on the 31st ult, and is stopping for a few days at the Occidental Hotel. His companions, diplo-matic and otherwise, are Chi Tajen and Sun-Tajen; J. McL. Brown and E. M. Champs, Secretaries; two clerks, six student-interpre-ters, and sixteen servants. Two of the in-terpreters speak English, two Russian, and two French. Their street dress is so clegant two French. Their street dress is so ciegant and at the same time so outre, that when they venture abroad they are the observed of all observers, attracting unusual notice from the boys, who—to their shame be it said, from the familiar terms in which they have placed the familiar terms in which they have placed themselves with the Mongolian race generally—do not discover in these distinguished foreigners that sacredness which attaches to their persons, and instead of greeting them with a humble salaam and respectful salutation, are rather prone to break out in a "hiya!" and actually, in some cases, to lay irreverent hands upon the robes of the august visitors! Mr. Burlingame will receive the compliment of a screnade; but there are those who are very much inclined to condemn him for betraying, as they say, a trust reposed in him by his own enlightened government, in order to accept the proffered honors of barbarians.

Osaka and Hiogo, formerly thrown open to the occupancy of foreigners only a short time ago, are not to be occupied, it seems, with that security which the sacred character of treaty stipulations would seem to imply. A civil revolution between the Japs ply. A civil revolution between the Japs, with the Tycoon on one side and the Dalmios on the other, had greatly disturbed the placid enreut of affairs, and brought positive danger to the doors of those who should be secured in all their rights of person and property.

The Tycoon has been defeated in battle at Kioto, by reason of a large division of his forces going over to the Daimios during the contest. He fled on board of one of his vessels and returned to Yeddo. The Daimios have possession of the Mikado, a boy of

twelve years of age.
Osaka was sacked by the victorious rebels, Osaka was sacked by the victorious rebels, and the Foreign Ministers and all others were obliged to leave. A collision occurred between the Samouri of a high retainer of the Prince of Bezen, and the foreigners, in which a Frenchman was killed, and an American wounded. The foreign troops and residents immediately armed and pursued the Samouri, and afterward put the settlement in a state of defence. The government of the Mikado have made ample apology and promise of reparation, and evidently intend to follow a liberal policy, as to opening the Empire to

interest policy, as to opening the Empire to foreign intercourse.

It is understood that at no distant day the Ministers should visit the Emperor at Kloto. The Tycoon arrived at Yeddo, and great efforts were at once made to collect troops from all quarters and to purchase arms and ammunition. Several loreign steamers, were employed, among them P. M. S. S. Co.'s storeship Hermans, were employed in the conveyance of troops from the coast to Yeddo, and active preparations of defence were entered upon. Yokohama was garrisoned by about 2,500 troops, of whom 500 are said to be from active preparations of definice with about upon. Yokohama was garrisoned by about 2,500 troops, of whom 500 are said to be from the Tycoon's body-guard and picked men. Nagasaki was quietly handed over to the new government; but all seems to point to a determined stand here. The Tycoon, in his Capitsi, is in a most favorable position, and if he can only find loyal servants and good generals, he may hold this half of the empire without difficulty. A clain of hills, known as the Hakoni range, forms an all but impenwell officered, against all the enemy could

Our last Legislature passed a law requiring members of Congress to the 41st session to be elected the coming full. Candidates are therefore beginning to develop themselves, and the number will prove sufficiently large to make a selection from, whether it be in all cases to suit the voters or not. On the Union side many names are mentioned, and the Democrats will doubtless have five to every one of the Union candidates, because the party has the belief that it is in the ma-jority in the State, and that a noningation jority in the State, and that a nomination will prove equal to an election. As the elec-tion does not come off until November, we shall have a protracted, if not a spirited, campaign.

Miscellaneous The first Panama steamer of the weekly line will sail on Monday, 6th.

The rainfall this winter has, so far, been In one place it is registered

In a debate held in the House of Commo on the 20th ult., Lord Stanley admitted that the dogma of natural allegiance was now obrolled the point of order. Mr. Washburn having previously made a motion "to return the withdrawal of the consent of New Jersey to the proposed amendment, as a rebuke to a disloyal Legislature," after some discussion, and fillibustering on the part of the Democrate, the same was adopted.

A very important deleate took place in the House on the 28th, on the bill to admit the Anlasama Representatives (under the new Constitution just voted upon by the people of that State), to seats in Congress. Mr. Stevens said that having conquered the territory from another power, we had a right to take it into the Uniton or keep it out, just as we pleased. Mr. Stevens also declared that under the present laws in the Southern States, scores of negroes have been sold into slavery for a period of twenty years. Their laws provided that in case of assault and battery a man could be sold for a term of years. He declared he would not vote for any Constitution which might not give universal and important antegrated with the state of the law in regard to the alteriance of British subjects, saying that this matter especially demanded attention in the bearing it had on the relations of this country to the United States. He thought the time was now ripe for arriving at a definite understanding. He explained at the law on the right of expatriation, and showed that at the present time ingin the United States as American citizens, in practical violation of the law. It was the difference which arose between England and America in regard to the state of the law in regard to the state of the law in regard to the state of the law in regard to the allegiance of British subjects, saying that this matter especially demanded attention in the bearing it had on the relations of this country to the builted States. He thought the time was now ripe for arriving at a definite understanding. He explained at the law on the right of expatriation, and showed that at the present time ton, and showed that at the present time the riteration of this country to the solete. In the same debate, Mr. Forrester

mixed Commission to settle the question

forever.
Sir Robert Collyer supported the views of Mr. Forrester.
A dispatch from Constantinople reports that the Grand Vizier complains that aid is indirectly furnished by the Russian transports to small bands of Cretan insurgents in the mountains. It claims that this alone prevents the restoration of tranquility to Candia.

Candia.

LONDON, April 2.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked leave to bring in a bill for the purchase by the Government, of all the telegraph lines in the kingdom. He explained that the bill provided for arbiters, who are to decide what prices are to be paid.

The revenue returns of the first quarter show a deficiency of five millions steeling.

show a deficiency of five millions sterling.
April 3.—A division takes place to night in
the House of Commons on the Irish question.
The Liberals are sanguine that the Government will be be be beaten, and believe a Libment will be be be deaten, and believe a Lib-eral Cabinet is certain. The course of the Ministry is yet uncertain, however, as they have the opotion of resigning or an appeal to the people by resolution of Parliament; and the position of the new Ministry is un-certain on coming into power. PARIS, March 20.—The French troops in Rome are reduced to a singe brigade. Seditions places along approached at Paris

Seditious placards have appeared at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux. Forming: Garde Mobile is assigned as the cause of the disturbance.

Panis, March 25.—In the Corps Legislatif,
the bill concerning the right of public meetlings passed, and the body adjourned till April

PARIS, March 29.—It is understood that the Parts, March 29.—It is understood that the Emperor is engaged in preparing an important manifesto in regard to the foreign policy of the Government. The document is expected to appear about the 15th prox.

It is estimated by the Minister of War that since the new army law has been put in operation, the Garde Mobile of France has been increased to 50,000. [500,0005]

VIENNA, March 24.—The Civil Marriage bill has finally passed both Houses of the Reichrath.

rath.
The Free Press, alluding to the visit of Prince Napoleon to Germany, asserts that his object in going to Berlin was to hold a conference with the signers of the treatles of 1815, and to urge them to unite in a remonstrance against the absorption of the Kingdom of Poland by Russia, in violation of the terms of

the treaties.

VIENNA, April 1st.--The Reichrath passed the bill providing for general education by a system of public schools.

The flag of the North German Confederation was boisted vesterday in accordance with a notice by the King of Prussis. Royal salutes were fired, and the day was observed by a general celebration.

PROCEEDINGS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY---1868.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, April 22. The Assembly met at 11 a. M., H. H., M. Kekuanaoa in the Chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of the preceding day were read and Minutes of the preceding day were read and adopted.

Members just arrived, presented their credentials, which were referred to the Committee on Credentials, and approved.

PETITIONS—Mr. Upa presented a petition from Hanalei, Kanai, opposing the election of D. Kankaba. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lyons presented a petition from Ewa Mr. Lyons presented a petition from Ewa and Waianae, contesting the election in that district. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Kumahoa presented a petition from Puna, Hawali, asking that the Government Lands may be sold. Referred to Committee on Government Lands. Also from the same place, protesting against the treaty of reciprocity with the United States. Referred to Committee on Com-

Merce.
Also, protesting against the issue of paper money. Referred to Committee on Finance.
Mr. Martin presented a petition from Kau, Hawali, asking that Kaalnalu may be made a port of entry. Referred to Committee on

Commerce.

Mr. Kulhelani presented a petition from Walluku, Mani, asking for an appropriation of \$800 to build a bridge at that place. Referred to Committee on Internal Improve-

ments.

Mr. Rhodes presented a petition from the police of Honolulu, asking for an increase of wages. Referred to Jadiciary Committee.

Printing Committee reported the printed list of Standing Committees:

Committee on Foreign Relations—Hon. P. Nahaolelua, Hon. D. Kaukaha, Hon. G. W. D. Halemanu, Hon. C. H. Judd, Hon. C. Kalu.

Finance Committee—Hon. C. R. Bishop, Hon. W. C. Jones, Hon. J. Upa, Hon. J. W. Keawehunahala, Hon. L. Kellipio. Keaweiunahala, Hon. L. Kellipio.

Committee on Commerce, Agriculture and Manufictures—Hon. V. Knudsen, Hon. C. J. Lyons, Hon. J. W. Makalena, Hon. Asa Hopu, Hon. E. H. Boyd.

Sanitary Committee—Hon. S. G. Wilder, Hon. S. W. Mahelona, Hon. P. Kanoa, Hon. E. Jones, Hon. G. W. Pilipo.

Committee on Education—Hon. H. R. Hitcheock, Hon. P. F. Koakanu, Hon. J. Nakila, Hon. J. Kumahoa, Hon. W. P. Wood.

Judiciary Committee—Hon. W. P. Kamakau, Hon. H. Kuihelani, Hon. H. R. Hitcheock, J. W. Keawehunahala, Hon. J. Nakila.

Committee on Government Lands and Inter-

Committee on Government Lands and Inter-nal Improvements-Hon, John II, Hon, C. J.

nal Improvements—Hon. John II, Hon. C. J.
Lyons, Hon. S. G. Wilder, Hon. Asa Hopu,
Hon. W. C. Jortes.
Military Committee—Hon. J. O. Dominis,
Hon. D. Kalskau, Hon. C. H. Judd, Hon. J.
A. Nahaku, Hon. P. Kanoa.
Committee on Accounts—Hon. E. H. Boyd,
Hon. W. T. Martin, Hon. J. A. Nahaku,
Hon. J. W. Kumuhoa, Hon. Asa Hopu.
Committee on Eurollment—Hon. J. O. Dominis, Hon. C. Kslu, Hon. W. C. Lunalllo,
Hon. W. T. Martin, Hon. J. W. Kumahoa.
Pristing Committee—His Ex. F. W. Hutchison,
Hon. D. Kalakaua.
RESOLUTIONS.—His Ex. F. W. Hutchison
gave notice of several acts to be introduced
to-morrow.

An Act to facilitate the settlement of land coundaries, by the appointment of a Sole ommissioner.

An Act to protect life and property against
cplosive substances other than gunpowder.

An Act to amend Section 1183 of the Civil

Au Act to amend Sections 422, 423 and 425 of the Civil Code. of the Civil Code.

An Act to authorize the Minister of Interior to take possession of a water spring callKunawai, at the he head of Lilina street, in
the city of Honolulu, for the use of the pub-

regulate the carrying of passengers between the Islands of this Kingdom, approved Jan 10th, 1865. An Act to amend an Act to repeal chapter 10 of the Civil Code, and to regulate the Bu-reau of Public Instruction, passed July 10th,

lic water works.

An Act to amend Section 2 of an Act to

1866.
An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to repeal chapter 10 of the Civil Code to regulate the Bureau of Public Instruction, approved Jan. 10, 1865," by adding Sections 26(a) 25(b) and 26(c) after Section 26 of said Act.

An Act to limit the time within which the claims of creditors against the estates of deceased persons shall be presented and suits be commenced to enforce rejected claims,

he commenced to enforce rejected claims, and amend Section 1247 of the Civil Code.

His Ex. S. H. Phyllips, on leave, introduced the bills of which he gave notice yesterday, which were passed on first reading.

Mr. Wilder offered a resolution that the regular meetings of the Assembly shall be st 10 a.

at 10 a. M.

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison moved to amend to 11 a. M.

Mr. Keawehunabala moved to amend to 1 p. M., as the Judiciary Committee have a large amount of business, and wish time for its transaction. Resides, members wish time to examine the various bills brought before the Assembly.

Privitors. Mr. Martin presented a petition from E. awaii, asking that each district shall be ided with medicines. Referred to the camitary Committee.

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison moved to amend to 1 ferred to the camitary Committee.

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His Ex. F. W. Hutchison said that all bills would be printed, giving plenty of time to examine the various acts.

Mr. Bishop wished the members to agree apon an early hour of meeting, in order that time may be had each day for the transaction of business.

of business.

The last amendment was put and carried, the regular hour of meeting being fixed at 1 P. M.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution that the bills which have passed the 1st reading be printed.

Passed.

Mr. Keawchunabala gave notice that he would bring in a bill to amend Sec. 15 of the Civil Code, referring to the sale of spirituous

liquors.

Mr. Jones gave notice of several bills; also
of an amendment to the ules that a Commit-

of an amendment to the ules that a Committee on Elections be appointed.
Mr. Koakanu moved that the Sergeant-atArms be instructed to supply each member
with 100 postage stamps. Passed.
Mr. Martin presented a resolution that the
inhabitants of Kan be exempt from taxes this
year, except road-tax. Ruled out of order.
Mr. Kalu gave notice of a bill to amend
Sec. 481, Civil Code, regarding chattel tax.
Mr. Upa gave notice of an amendment to
the rules to forbid smoking in the Assembly.
Mr. Wilder moved a reconsideration of the
vote referring the case of the member from
Sonth Kona to the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Jones moved to postpone the recon-

Mr. Jones moved to postpone the reconsideration of the motion until Friday. Ruled

out of order.

Mr. Jones then appealed to the House. He said he was acquainted with parliamentary rule clsewhere, but not as practiced here. When a rentleman has a right on the floor of of this Assembly to speak, he should not be summarily restricted. He was, prins fucie, a member of the Assembly, and nothing had been brought forward which could legally bar his right. He could not sit still and see a wrong done to the people of South Kona or any other district. The lawyers in the Assembly must see that no one has a right to dispute his east without bringing forward legal evidence. There is no testimony before the Assembly. The only method that could unseat him was a petition. He must battle for his right to a seat on the ground of the people's right, not his own aggrandlement. for his right to a seat on the ground of the people's right, not his own aggrandisement, the was capable of living without any office, and wishes none, but he owed a duty to his constituents. In Cushing's Manual would be found evidence supporting his position. There has never been an election contested in other countries without a petition. The evidence admitted in cases of contested election in other Legislatures was only that embodied in a petition.

Mr. Keawehunahala asked what was before the House, and when informed, said that they all understood it, and the member from the House, and when informed, said that they all understood it, and the member from South Kona was only injuring his own case.

Mr. Jones proceeded, saying that the House was wrong in acting upon the resolution without first knowing the evidence against him. The Assembly would find by reference to the doings of other Assemblies that this is the rule. Where then could Mr. Bishop and precedents for his resolution. The law says that the Assembly shall be the judges of the eligibility of its own members. He called upon the representatives to uphold their independence, and declare that the resolution introduced yesterday was an infringment of their rights. He was aware of the provisions in the Constitution of 1852, and wished the members to maintain their privilege. It provides that the Assembly shall be the judges of the qualifications of its own members. That portion of the Constitution has not been repealed. He could not believe that this progressive government would go backward. Ever since the time of Kamehameha I., they had been advancing—would they now retrogress?

His Ex., F. W. Hutchison wished that the member would confine himself to the subject matter and not wander off—and protested against bringing up the old Constitution and the lold times.

Mr. Jones proceeded: He would have been through before, if it was not for the repeated interruptions. The object of the new Canstitution was not to cut off the rights of the people—if so, why not abolish it? He called again upon the members to support their

stitution was not to cut off the rights of the people—if so, why not abolish it? He called again upon the members to support their privilege. The resolution was not aimed at him particularly, but at the independence of the Representatives. He belonged to no party, but intended to represent the people. If he consulted his own pleasure, he would at once resign. He hoped that they would vote for a reconsideration of the resolution.

he consulted his own pleasure, he would at once resign. He hoped that they would vote for a reconsideration of the resolution.

Mr. Bishop wished to say a few words. The gentleman had three chances yesterday to speak his mind, and probably we all understand his views. This question affects the rights of every member. The right to bring in such a resolution is questioned. The constitution gives the right. No one disputes the right of the people of South Kona to petition. The eligibility of the gentleman does not depend on what has been done in Kona, but on his domicile of three years. The evidence of that is before us, and we all understand the facts. The people of South Kona had no means of knowing whether the gentleman was eligible or not. He can not claim that he was in the country before January, 1806. If a petition had been presented from South Kona, to whom would it have been referred? To the Judiciary Committee, just where it is now. A petition could prove nothing as to constitutional ineligibility. He was opposed to reconsideration, because it would only protract matters without probably producing a different result.

Mr. Lyons said this should not be regarded as a personal question, and affecting this particular instance, but that there was here involved the decision of the point as to who was to raise the lequity concerning eligibility—the constituency or the House itself. He cited the case of Kamalo, in the Convention of 1864, as a parallel instance, and supported the action taken in that case. The Nobles and Representatives all sitting together in one House, have equally the right to judge as to the qualifications of its members, but not, however, the right to institute inquiry against any member without previous petition. That it was the interest of the district to see that a stranger did not represent them, and therefore it was their duty to raise this question. That it was the interest of the district to see that a stranger did not represent them, and therefore it was their duty to raise this ques

question. That the statute was entitled "Mode of annulling elections," and was therefore the prescribed mode. He supported e reconsideration. His Ex. F. W. Hutchlson said that when

His Ex. F. W. Hulchison said that when the report of the Committee came in, the House could act upon it, and reject or accept it at their option. There was no use now in taking so much time discussing this matter. When the report was brought in, if any member had any facts that was the proper time to introduce them. ime to introduce them.

Mr. Hitchcock here moved the previous The motion for reconsideration was put

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison moved to ad-ourn, which was passed, and the Assembly FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, April 23.

The Assembly met at 1 P. M., H. H. M. Kekuanaoa in the chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the preceding day were read.

Mr. Keawekunahaia objected to them because the question of first reading the bills introduced by the Attorney-General was not put to the House, according to the usual practice. Waislus to order, as he was not discussing the minutes, but the action of the House.

He then moved to accept the minutes.

Mr. Koakanı objected to the minutes because his motion of yesterday concerning postage stamps was not correctly recorded.

After some discussion, the minutes were approved.
PETITIONS - Wr. Martin presented a Settle

Hawaiian Gazette BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE

PLAIN , AND FARGY PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

Mr. Hitchcock moved to suspend the rules, and have this and the remainder of the bills passed to the Printing Committee, that each member may have a printed copy.

Mr. Keawehunahala objected to such a course, as it would establish a dangerous precedent in departing from the rules.

His Ex. S. H. Phillips moved to adjourn. Passed, and the House adjourned to 1 P. M., Friday.

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, April 24.

The Assembly met at 1 F. M., H. M. Kekuanaoa in the chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved. His Ex. C. de Varigny said that it being His Majesty's desire that the result of his visit to the Island of Hawaii should be made known to the Assembly, he moved a suspension of the rules to be able to comply with the King's wishes. Motion carried.

His Ex. C. de Varigny stated that on the receipt the 11th instant, of the intelligence

His Ex. C. de Varigny stated that on the receipt the 11th instant, of the intelligence from Hawaii of the distress of the people of Kau, His Majesty had expressed to his Ministers his wish to proceed thither personally. The Ministers fully approved of that intention and steps were immediately taken to carry it into effect. The steamer was chartered, and provisions, clothing, &c., put on board. On the 13th His Majesty left Honolulu and reached Hilo on the 15th in the evening. Messengers were immediately dispatched on horseback towards Kau and Puna to inform the people of the King's arrival to inform the people of the King's arrival and to notify them that He would be at Keau-hon on the 19th, at Panaluu on the 20th and

at Kaaluain on the 21st.

On the 17th in the morning the King received at the Governor's house all those that had arrived during the preceding day from Kau, listened to all the coses and administer-

ed relief to 110 destitute persons.

On the evening of the 18th the Kilonea left Hilo for Keanhou, where the 19th was spent. On the evening of the 18th the Attouca left Hilo for Keauhon, where the 19th was spent. Relief was there granted to 66 persons, especially women and children left destitute. On the same day, in the evening, the steamer reached Punaluu. The next morning the people came by appointment, and 324 were there provided with food clothing and lumber. On the 20th the vessel stopped at Kaalualu, where 205 people were found destitute of clothing and food. There the steamer landed rice, biscuit and salmon, and what remained of the clothing. On all that coast of Kau there remained no vestige of habitation: houses, canoes, nets—everything had been swept away by the tidal wave. The whole number of people to whom assistance was granted amounts to 800, besides some orphans, two of whom have been taken on board and adopted by the King. As soon as possible a detailed account of all the expenses incurred will be submitted to the Assembly, and he entertained no doubt that they will be satisfied that the utmost economy. Assembly, and he entertained no doubt that they will be satisfied that the utmost economy has been used. In his opinion the Govern-ment have done as much as they ought to do. He hoped that private charity will come forward, and that the noble efforts of Her Majesty Queen Emma, who is now collecting subscriptions for the poor people of Kan, will

emberiptions for the poor people of Kan, will meet with a hearty response.

Mr. Kankaha moved that the report of His Excellency be accepted.

Mr. Jones moved to smend, by a vote of thanks to itle Majesty. Amendment accepted, and the resolution passed unanimously.

The member from Kanapall, who had just arrived, presented his credentials, which were referred to the Committee on Credentials.

New credentials were presented by the

New credentials were presented by the member from Ewa and Waianae. Referred to the Committee on Credentials. The committee retired, and brought in a report on the former, but not on the latter, as it was already in the hands of the Judiciary Committee. mittee.
The member from Kaanapall was then

The memoer from Resangari as worn in.

His Ex., S. H. Phillips moved that the new credentials of the member from Ewa and Waianae be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Passed.

PEXITIONS—Mr. Pilipo presented a petition from North Kona, that Kalina be made a port of entry. Referred to Committee on Commerce. Commerce.
That \$4,000 be appropriated to the roads of the district. Referred.
That the private rights of fishermen he taken away and all allowed to fish. Referred.

That Government lands be sold

Wainnee.

Mr. Kamakau reported from the special committee a reply to His Majesty's address.

Mr. Kellipio moved that the report he accepted. Carried, It was adopted and ordered to be engrossed.

Gov. Dominis moved that a committee he appointed to present the reply to His Majesty. Passed.

appointed to present the reply to his Majesty. Passed.
Committee—Hon, J. O. Dominis, Hon. V. Knudsen, Hon. J. W. Kunahou, Hon. C. Kaiu, Hon, E. H. Boyd.
RESOLUTIONS—Mr. Wilder moved that the former action of the House in regard to an hour of adjournment be reseinded, and the hour of 10 a. M. be substituted for 1 2. M.
After some discussion, the motion of Mr. Wilder was put and carried.
Mr. Jones moved the following resolution:
RESOLVED—That the thanks of the Legislative Assembly be tendered to His Majesty the King, for his late humane and benevolent visit to the Island of Hawaii to relieve the distress and sympathize with the inhabitants

distress and sympathize with the inhabitants who have suffered from the recent terrible earthquakes and volcanic cruptions on that Island. RESOLVED-that we cordially approve of RESOLVED.—that we cordinary approve the high motives of his generous acts extended to the suffering people of Kau.

RESOLVED.—that a committee of three be appointed by the President to convey the thanks of the Assembly to His Majesty. Pass-

ed.
COMMITTEE—Hon. W. C. Jones, Hon. P.
Nahaolelus, Hon. G. W. Kaini.
Mr. Kuiholani gave notice of a hill to
amend Chapter 7, Section 2, of the Civil
Code, in reference to the sale of awa.
Mr. Hitchcock gave notice of a bill to dispose of disorderly members.
Mr. Kain gave notice of a hill to amend
Sections 903 and 920 and to empower District
Judges to try suits of scandal or libel.
Mr. Upa asked leave to introduce a new
rule. Granted.

ule. Granted.
Role. "It shall not be allowable for mem-Mr. Hitchcock supported the rule on the ground that if members wished to snuke they could go out of the room, and not do a thing disagreeable to many.

After some discussion the rule was indefin-

After some discussion the rule was tandetely postponed.

Mr. Kalakaua gave notice of a bill to amend Scetion I, Chapter 42. See Penal Code.

Mr. Nakita gave notice of a bill to amend Chapter 54, Section I, Penal Code.

Mr. E. Jones gave notice of a bill to have a separate Road Supervisor at Lahaina; also to have a Light-house at Honolulu; also to admit copper for Hawaiian vessels free of datr.

Mr. W. C. Jones offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, "That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether His Ex. S. H. Phillips, now sitting, ex office, as a Noble, is constitutionally eligi-ble and entitled to his seat in this Assembly."

Passed.

Mr. Pilipo gave notice of a bill to amend Section 788 of the Civil Code.

Mr. Kaukuba gave notice of a bill to amend Section 78, of Cuapter 30, Penal Code.

Mr. Jones moved that the titles of Bills introduced by His Ex. the Minister of the Interior be read and passed to Printing Committee. Carried.

A bill entitled "An Act to change the time of sitting of the Court of the Fourth Circuit" was pull upon its second reading, and ordered to be engrossed.

His EV. S. H. Phillips moved that the bill